

matter in a sensible, business light.—Western farmers raise grain to sell, and their organized Granges are making arrangements to dispose of it. We in Vermont are extensively buying grain and flour. Now, if this work goes on as it deserves to for the next twelve months, trains of corn and flour will be made up and shipped directly through from Grange to Grange without breaking bulk. I actually expect to see this thing done. But the merchants laugh at us.—They say it is a humbug. They advise us to open a store, but we can't afford it. We can't afford to keep a clerk, nor furnish lights and fuel. We are going to economize. General Sheridan's headquarters were in the saddle.

In a word, farming does not pay any too well these times, and sooner or later we shall learn, that with labor just as high as it was when butter was worth 40 to 50 cents per pound; and beef from 12 to 15 cents per pound, all expenses must be strained to the narrowest possible compass. It does not matter so much with the older class of farmers, who realized the larger half of their gain from a single stroke of good fortune—the coming into this section of the Passumpsic railroad; but the man that owes for his real estate 'must' economize. The Patrons mean to do it.

But, sir, although there are many reasons why this Society may be an advantage to the laboring farmer, why it became a necessity, there is one alone that will give it security, permanence, endurance. It is the facilities it affords for intellectual improvement. I often ask myself why farmers are not better educated. To prosecute this business with anything like success there is need of the most varied knowledge. The lawyer has nothing in the way if he has common sense. Law is about the same the world over; at any rate, what is law in the Connecticut valley is law on the Champlain shore. But how different with the farmer! A man that owns a hundred acres of land is wonderfully fortunate if he has not a dozen different kinds of soil, each requiring a different kind of treatment. What would serve a good purpose in one instance would be poison in another. It is too often the case that farm knowledge extends no farther than the mere fact that seed will grow after a fashion, if it is put into the ground in spring time. But Mr. Drew has clearly specified the necessary qualifications for successful farming.—Farmers not only need scientific farming, but they have the means of acquiring it. Take the year together and they have more leisure time than any other class of men. As it is not the quantity of food that a person eats that makes him strong, but that which is digested, so it is not the amount of reading matter one devours that gives power to the intellect, but so much as is suitably reflected upon.

When the professional gentleman is engaged in his business his thought is all in his work; but the farmer can plant or hoe his corn, and think of what he has read or heard at the Society meeting, thus separating the dross from the pure metal.

There is no use denying it, our farmers for the most part are not proud of their occupation. It is not so in the old countries. In many of them it is regarded as one of the highest qualifications, and even accomplishments, to be a land owner. All that is needed with us is to understand this business better, to have a relish for it.

As I have said, the chief object of the Patrons is to benefit our agricultural masses. A person may devote a lifetime to the acquiring of some correct scientific principle. If he attempts to gain his knowledge by actual experiment great headway cannot be made. Is it not better that the whole mass of farmers should have the advantage of a fact by the mere hearing or reading of it? In this way, by some organization, a vast amount of correct information can be gained, the effect of which will be discerned upon the whole face of the agricultural arena.

There are still men who scout the idea of scientific farming; who ridicule improvement every way; who believe in ordinary stock as being the most profitable, because it costs less, and these men carry some weight with them, for they have accumulated considerable property; but by the most rigid economy, even to stinginess.

Now, who are the world's benefactors; men who leave behind them at death, lasting monuments of their works in the form of improved lands, nice stock, excellent fences, neat and tidy buildings, labor-saving machinery, and an educated family, or those who leave nothing but a little black trunk, filled with notes and mortgages upon real estate?

The Patrons believe in the former, and make the best effort to infuse into the minds of the members an ambition to succeed in this regard.

Farmers' clubs have done much towards improving the condition of farmers, but their influence is confined to localities. This Society is so systematized, that while our Grange is working a different one, and the results are reported to all.

Sharps have of late, taken the incredulous farmer as a fit subject for practising their tricks upon, and they have been humbugged most shamefully. How many, think you, have money everlastingly invested in patent churns, potato-diggers, &c.? This Society is on the alert for hunting out these pests to unsuspecting men, which are reported to the National Grange, and by it transmitted in circular form to subordinate Granges.

I might stand here till night enumerating instances wherein farmers are benefited by this organization. They are full everywhere. Suffice it to say, it is the object of the Patrons of Husbandry to lift them from a servile and not too well educated condition; not to relieve them from honorable, health-giving, mind invigorating labor, nor to make a kid-gloved gentry of them—but saving, thinking, systematic, scientific farmers, and place where they belong—at the head of the nation."

For information relative to organizing Subordinate Granges, address,
O. H. KELLEY,
Secretary of the National Grange,
Washington, D. C.

Auroras.

"Although auroras," says the "Mechanics' Magazine," "are much more frequently seen in latitudes north of ours than in our own, the north pole is not the region around which the most splendid and magnificent displays of the northern lights are to be seen. As we travel farther north from England, auroras become more and more common until a certain latitude has been reached, after which they become less frequent. And strangely enough, the region in which the display is most commonly to be seen lies farther north in some longitudes than in others. For example, an inhabitant of St. Petersburg would have to travel northward to within 19 degrees of the pole before attaining the region of the most frequent auroral displays. On the other hand, an inhabitant at Washington need only travel northward to latitude 56 degrees to reach the place of the greatest auroral action. If we took a globe and marked down the spots thus obtained, we should find that they formed a nearly circular band within which the north pole would occupy a very eccentric position. In fact, we could represent the position of the band very well by constructing a ring of card or paper of such dimensions to agree with the sixtieth parallel of latitude, and then pushing the ring down on the side of America, and upward on the side of Asia, until it passed through the most southerly part of Hudson's Bay, and the most northerly part of Siberia. When fully formed, the auroral arch is a most symmetrical and beautiful apparition. It surrounds a space of slate-colored light, and from the arch itself luminous streams dart with a quivering motion toward what is termed the magnetic meridian.—Sometimes the ends of the arch are bent downward near the horizon; but at others they are bent in a contrary direction. Hansteen relates that, when he was at Christiania, he twice saw the auroral arch in the form of a complete oval.—Sometimes more than one arch has been seen. On one occasion the observers, who were sent by the French Government to winter at Bossekop, in Finland, saw no less than nine arches, separated by dark spaces, and resembling in their arrangement magnificent curtains of light, hung behind and below each other, the brilliant folds stretching completely across the sky."

The Little Corporal for June is unusually attractive in stories, Poetry and Pictures. Among the leading articles are The New England Boy Farmer, by Charles Dudley Warner, of the Hartford Courant; The Down Hill Principle, by J. B. T. Marsh, editor of the Advance; and Poems by Susan Coolidge, Geo Cooper, Laura W. Ledyard. The illustrations are numerous and very fine. Hereafter every subscriber is to receive a beautiful new Chromo, entitled "Cherries are Ripe." Terms, \$1.50 a year, and 10 cents for postage on Chromo. Address, John E. Miller, Publisher, Chicago, Illinois.

THE ORANGEBURG TIMES.

Orangeburg, S. C., June 12, 1872.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTY.

J. S. HEYWARD, Editor.

Henceforth, all Legal Advertisements, of County Interest, whether notices or others, will be published for the benefit of our readers whether they are paid for or not.

The second great move on the chess-board of our national politics has been made. There is no longer any doubt as to who the Radicals propose to make their next President and ours. The Philadelphia Convention has called upon all to rally to the support of Grant and Wilson. And just here it is pleasant to all friends of reform to contemplate the position of Mr. Colfax, who, it appears, was not so radical as the presiding officer of our Council of State should be. That Mr. Colfax shall be thus slid overboard, and take it gently is more than we suppose. What his weight may be we know not, but just to that extent may the National Rads look for disaffection in their ranks.

Wilson whom they have proposed as substitute for Colfax, is a lifelong and bitter hater of everything Southern; institutions, people and individuals. What Grant lacks in personal venom will be more than supplied by this vile, aged limb of Satan, Wilson, of Massachusetts. It behooves us to fight doubly hard to stave off the possibility of letting him have the superintendence of our national legislation. If any selection was required to more desperately unite the South and her friends we have it here.—Thad. Stevens, if alive, would probably have been worse for us because more influential than Wilson and thence polling a larger vote. Sumner may have a more violent hatred to individual Southern Congressmen; but for untiring, persistent, zealous malignity to the South, no public man of our day is to be (we believe) compared to Wilson. His term of accession is our term of degradation and unhappiness.

The danger in re-electing Grant is that with another term in the White House he will indelibly impress upon our form of government a careless, irresponsible way of amending the Constitution to suit a sectional majority; a dangerously free use of military power, without adequate provocation; a tendency to centralization of the Government, and an unblushing system of nepotism and gift-taking (both with and without office as the object) that would make gentle blood tingle even in private life.

Grant, without the ability of a statesman, with the pertinacity of a stone-erab, has managed to warp the whole machinery of our government, and corrupt by his venal example, every officer. Wilson, with the brains of a first-rate politician, would like nothing better than a chance in unsettled times, when men are more or less irresponsible, to blight the South for aye.

Mr. Peter Rowe Died last Sunday at the residence of his niece Mrs. Sophia Frederick where he has been suffering from indisposition for several weeks past.

Mr. Rowe had attained one hundred years of age and his tenure of life was too feeble to recover from his attack. His remains were buried with masonic honors on Monday morning at New Hope Church—the members of the lodge from this place leaving here for that purpose.

The remains of Mr. R. W. Wiles were buried on Monday of this week in the burial ground of the Baptist Church of our town. The funeral rites were performed by Rev. A. P. Norris, pastor of the Church. Mr. Wiles was a young mechanic of industrious habits and intelligence. He leaves a young wife and three little children, the youngest but a few months old. He was a worthy man whose loss can not fail to be felt in our community and we deeply sympathize with his friends and family.

We would call attention of our readers to the article which occupies our first page. The organization, purpose and result of these Granges, cannot fail to interest every member of an agricultural community, as is ours; we have therefore given it as it comes to us in Circular, instead of our usual selection of a story, and beg that you will read it. Though we are opposed to combinations, still we think it has always been an unnatural state of things which enabled the merchant to dictate to the farmer what he shall have to give for supplies, as well as what he must take for his crops: Thus burdening the farmer with the labor to raise raw material and the labor of manufacturing. Our theory is that the land-owner is the lord of the soil, and should be treated liberally, whereas the system pursued by most merchants since the war has been to limit their usury only by the extent of God's, charity to the farmer. Not being prophets, many of them have got plantations as percentage, and, being unable to pay unto themselves their own usury, the plantations lie idle while they disgorge their collected usury in taxes and licenses and other Radical legislative clap-traps. It is time that the white land-owner shall, if possible, plant without a mortgage over the roof of his house, and this organization proposes to enable him to do so.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Annual Meeting of the Orangeburg Bible Society.

The Orangeburg County Bible Society held its second annual meeting last Sabbath evening in the Baptist Church at this place. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, by President Rev. F. Auld. Upon his taking the chair, the hymn "Rock of Ages," was sung by the congregation. The meeting was then opened with prayer by Vice-President Rev. J. D. A. Brown, after which the hymn "Let everlasting Glories Crown,"—was sung, the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed.

The following Annual report of the Society was then read:
ORANGEBURG S. C. May 31st 1872.
To the Officers and Members of the Orangeburg County Bible Society:

In presenting this second annual report for the past year I feel that not as much work has been done, as the commencement of the year gave us reason to hope for, and the interest in the Society has not been as great as it ought to have been. During the whole year there has been but one application for a gratuitous distribution, and that was for a Sunday School Scholar. This fact leads to one of two conclusions, namely our County is well supplied with the Bible, or the destitute have no means of applying to this Society for the supply they need. If the former is the case, we have great reason to be thankful, while if those in need, have no means of reaching this Society, some steps should be taken to find them out, that they may have their wants supplied, and I would request that every member of this Society, seek out all cases of need, and report the fact to the Depositarian, in order that those who have no Bible and no money to purchase, may receive Scriptures "without money and without price."

Another fact I would call the attention of the Society to:

Not one of our Churches outside of our town have at all identified themselves with this Society. This in a great measure restricts the usefulness of our Society, and I would suggest to the executive Committee that they look into the matter, and adopt some plan, by which the attention of the Churches throughout the County may be brought to the importance of this work. We have but one assistant in the County, while many more should be employed in the interests of this good work.

It is encouraging however to state that the existence of our Society is becoming more generally known, and I have reasons to know, that it has aided several of our County Sunday Schools very materially. Much yet remains to be done. More liberality, appreciation of the Bible, and its importance to the County is needed; hearty co-operation, faith, prayer and work, with the blessing of our Divine Master, and the Bible cause in Orangeburg County will exert a greater influence.

As your Treasurer I submit the following statement:

Cash on hand at last Anniversary meeting \$5.70.

Received from collection at last Anniversary meeting—10.94.

Subscription \$1.00.

Sale of Books \$22.62.

Total receipts for the year \$40.26.

To cash sent American Bible Society \$34.00.

Paid sundry expenses \$2.41. \$36.41.

Balance on hand \$3.85.

During the past year I have disposed of 65 Bibles and Testaments, as follows:
To Rev. D. J. Simmons, Branchville S. C.

For sale and distribution, 23 vol's valued at \$10.40.

To applicant for gratuitous distribution 1 vol valued at 10cts.

Members of the Society 3. vol's at \$2.10.

Numbers sold, 38. \$22.62.

Total, 65 vol's at \$35.22.

Leaving on hand 20 volumes of Testaments valued at \$7.30.

In addition to these, I received from the American Bible Society.

May 27th—127 Bibles and Testaments, valued at \$59.60.

Total now in Depository 147, \$66.90.

In closing this report I would urge upon our friends the importance of this cause and remind them, that as yet, none have renewed their membership, and request that they will embrace the opportunity that will be offered this evening.

It may perhaps be interesting to the congregation to present an account of the number of volumes issued by the American Bible Society, also an outline of its work.

During the 56 years of its existence the Society has issued 28,780,969 volumes.

During the past year it has issued 1,231,852.

These are printed in about 60 different languages.

There are over 2000 Auxiliary Societies connected with the institution, and these have over 5,000 Branch Societies.

The gratuitous work of the Society for the year amounted in value to \$242,727.

The distribution of the Scriptures in the U. S. during the year, as far as reported, is shown by the following:

Number of families visited 598,664.

Found destitute of the Bible, 73,732.

Destitute families supplied, 41,459.

Individuals in addition 17,391.

Sabbath and other schools supplied 1,835.

The number of volumes sent to this State during 1871, was 14,584. Previous to the war, the annual contribution to the American Bible Society from this State, was \$5,000, while last year the amount sent was \$1,710,51.

Destitute families supplied in 1870 and 1871, 3,250.

Individuals 1,804.

Sabbath and other Schools 265.

Reports for the past year have not reached us yet, but we have reason to know that the figures are much larger. In conclusion let me say "freely ye have received, freely give."

Respectfully Submitted,
KIRK ROBINSON,
Secretary O. C. Bible Society.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Orangeburg Missionary Union.

This body convened with the Santee Baptist Church, on Friday, the 29th March last.

In connection with the transaction of other business, it is the custom of this body to discuss questions which pertain to the advancement of the cause of Christ; the prosperity of the church, and individual piety. At its late meeting, the question discussed was selected at a previous meeting to wit:
"Is the traffic of spirituous liquors consistent with the Christian character, and should it be tolerated?"

The question was discussed at some length, several of the members participating, although but one sentiment prevailed, still the speakers were animated and interesting, after which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Orangeburg Missionary Union that the traffic in spirituous liquors is decidedly inconsistent with the Christian character and should not be tolerated by our churches.

The following resolution was also unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the Moderator of this Union be requested to have the foregoing resolutions published in the Orangeburg Times, as expressive of the unanimous sentiment of this body.

Rev. D. W. CUTTINO,
Moderator.

Rev. W. J. SNIDER, Clerk.

COMMERCIAL.

ORANGEBURG COTTON MARKET.

COTTON.—Sales for the week ending June 11, about 9 bales. Ordinary 21 low middling 22c; middling 23c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 10.—1 mand for cotton dull. Sales 10 bale ordinary 22; middling 23; strict middling 23c. Rice market none. Go 113½@114.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Cotton dull 2g. Gold 141.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—Cotton dull; middling 25c.

Prices Current.

PREPARED FOR THE TIMES.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

Cotton	:	:	:	lb	19	@	21
Bacon Hams	:	:	:	lb	16	@	00
" Sides	:	:	:	"	10	@	15
Lard	:	:	:	"	14	@	15
Corn	:	:	:	bu	90	@	00
Peas	:	:	:	"	@	1	25
Oats	:	:	:	"	75	@	00
Flour	:	:	:	cwt	5	@	50
Fodder	:	:	:	"	1	@	25
Sweet Potatoes	:	:	:	bu	@	75	
Shad	:	:	:	:	50	@	75
Rough Rice	:	:	:	"	1	@	00
Butter	:	:	:	lb	25	@	50
Eggs	:	:	:	doz	@	15	
Turkeys	:	:	:	pr	2	@	50
Geese	:	:	:	pr	1	@	25
Chickens	:	:	:	"	20	@	25
Bees Wax	:	:	:	lb	16	@	20
Beef	:	:	:	"	10	@	12
Tallow	:	:	:	"	10	@	

NOTICE

OFFICE COUNTY AUDITOR,
ORANGEBURG COUNTY, S. C.

June 5th 1872.

Pursuant to an Act PROVIDING for the ASSESSMENT and TAXATION of PROPERTY, approved Sept. 15th, 1868, and all Acts amendatory thereto: Notice is hereby given that this Office will be open for receiving RETURNS of PERSONAL PROPERTY, from the FIRST DAY OF JULY to the twentieth day of AUGUST, 1872. All Owners, Agents, Administrators, &c., of Real Estate are earnestly requested to make Returns to this Office in order to prevent Erroneous Entries from being made in the Tax Books. All persons failing to make their Returns on or before the 20th day of August, a Penalty of 50 per cent will be added to their Assessment.

JAMES VAN TASSEL,

County Auditor.

Orangeburg County.

June 12th—6t

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry executions to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder, at Orangeburg Court House, on the first MONDAY in July next, for cash, the following property viz:

One Tract of Land containing about 200 acres, in St. Mathews Parish, in lots of about 50 acres, (plots of which may be seen at my office.) Levied on as the property of Geo. T. Trick at the suit of W. W. Wall.

H. RIGGS,
S. O. C.
Sheriff's Office, Orangeburg, C. H., S. C.,
June 7, 1872—17—td

South Carolina R. R.

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Columbia at	-	-	-	7.40 a m
Arrive at Charleston at	-	-	-	3.20 p m
Leave Charleston at	-	-	-	8.20 a m
Arrive at Columbia at	-	-	-	4.05 p m

NIGHT EXPRESS, FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, (Sundays excepted.)

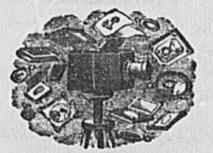
Leave Columbia at	-	-	-	6.50 p m
Arrive at Charleston at	-	-	-	6.55 a m
Leave Charleston at	-	-	-	8.20 a m
Arrive at Columbia at	-	-	-	6.40 a m

Certain Accommodation Train will continue to run to Columbia as formerly—Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

A. L. TYLER, Vice-President.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.

PHOTOGRAPHS.



I am pleased to inform my numerous friends that I have returned to Lewisville, and have established my

PICTURE GALLERY

I have just received instruments with which I can take as good and perfect a picture as can be had anywhere in the State.

A trial is all I ask. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Call and take a look at my Gallery.

S. M. PEARSON, Artist.

may 15-1f

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS AND BANKERS,

NOS. 1 & 3 HAYNE STREET,

Charleston, S. C.